

## MRS. MILDRED REXROAT



Mrs. Mildred Allison Rexroat was the dancing teacher whom Henry Spencer murdered near Chicago.

## BLAST GAMBOA DIKE

LAST BARRIER IN PANAMA CANAL BEING REMOVED.

Waters of Gatun Lake Are Now Cutting Their Way Into the Culebra Cut.

Colon, Panama.—With a deep roar and a rumble, resembling heavy artillery firing at a distance, several thousands pounds of dynamite in thirty charges were exploded Thursday in the Gamboa dike, allowing the waters of Gatun lake to run through into Culebra cut.

After the smoke and dust of the heavy charge had cleared away, steam dredges were immediately put to work dredging out the channel. When this work is completed and the water in Gatun lake has risen to a sufficient height to flood Culebra cut to the 45-foot level, the Panama canal will be virtually ready for navigation.

Although the blowing up of the Gamboa dike Thursday might be termed the final step in the completion of the canal, in that it removed the remaining barrier with the exception of the locks, it was devoid of any spectacular setting. Several days ago the first water from Gatun lake was led into Culebra cut through pipes, this water acting as a cushion for the explosion Thursday. The charges of dynamite were distributed in such a manner as to merely loosen the material composing the dike, allowing the water to trickle through and cut its own channel.

While the waters of Gatun lake now flow north into the Atlantic and south into the Pacific, much work yet remains to be done before heavy draught vessels can be sent from one ocean to the other. Therefore, it would not be consistent, according to C. Goethals, to make a spectacle of "the joining of the waters of the Atlantic and the Pacific." So everything was quietly prepared and just as quietly executed. The spurts of mud and soil thrown up by the explosion of giant blasts are so common on the canal that no particular attention is paid to them.

## BIG POLICE SHAKE UP

New York Officials Will Appoint Five Hundred New Men Just Turned Out of School.

New York City.—What is said to be the biggest police shakeup which New York has known will be effected during the next few days by the uprooting of all the policemen in the upper West Side tenderloin section and replacing them with 500 young men just turned out of the police schools. The plan of the police commissioner is to experiment in establishing a model police district in what is a most important section, being made up of many of the city's largest hotels, apartment houses and places of amusement. All the police now doing duty there will be transferred.

All of the 500 recruits are under 30 years of age. They have been schooled under Capt. B. J. Kohler, U. S. A., the physical training expert at West Point. Commissioner Waldo says: "They have been taught the necessity of clean, honorable and efficient service, and they will go to work with no taint or suggestion of such a thing as the system against them."

Loan Shark Found Guilty. New York City.—Daniel H. Tolman, known as "the king of loan sharks," and proprietor of a chain of loan offices extending across the continent, was convicted of usury and sentenced to six months in the penitentiary by Justice Zeller.

Although numerous actions have been brought against Tolman, this is the first time that he has been directly connected with the making of any loan through his offices. In all previous cases he has escaped by placing the responsibility upon a woman manager.

## FIND TEACHERS ARE POORLY PREPARED

Experts Report Many Lack Fitness and Learning.

## COMPLETE OHIO RURAL SURVEY

Show in One-Room Country Schools in 45 Counties That Less Than 2 Per Cent of Pedagogues Are College Graduates.

Columbus, O.—Figures showing the preparation of school teachers for their work, their educational fitness and training are shown in the first preliminary report of the school survey commission, just filed.

One-Room Country Schools. Taking the one-room country schools of 45 counties, it is shown that less than 2 per cent of the teachers are college graduates, only 14 per cent have done any college work, 34 per cent have graduated from high school, 29 per cent have had partial high school work, 16 per cent have had no educational training above the eighth grade, and nearly 4 per cent have not completed eighth grade work.

In the central and consolidated districts 6 per cent have completed a college course, 12 per cent have had some college training, 34 per cent have completed high school work, 32 per cent have had partial high school training, while 12 per cent have stopped with the eighth grade and 6 per cent have not completed the eighth grade of work.

## Education Scarce Article.

The figures run almost in proportion through the special district school, the village elementary, the city elementary and the high school. Two per cent of the new teachers starting work this fall had not completed eighth grade work. These figures cover the work of about 3,000 teachers.

The survey also disclosed a plain violation of the law in that teachers are employed for high school work who hold the state elementary one-year certificate. There are teachers holding such certificates at work in all grades of the high schools.

In 45 counties, with 542 teachers reporting, it is shown nearly 6 per cent of the teachers have only state elementary one-year certificates and do not come inside the legal qualifications for high school work.

These figures cover slightly more than half the counties of the state.

## Few Attend College.

The lack of thorough preparation for the work of teaching, shown by the lack of years spent in school, is one of the facts that was expected. With two out of each 100 country teachers having college training and with 3 per cent not having completed eighth grade work, the lack of trained talent is shown plainly.

These figures are for the one-room country schools. With nearly 6 per cent of the high school teachers holding an elementary one-year certificate to teach, the lowest grade certificate issued, the lack of trained ability for high schools is shown.

In the same grouping, statistics for the entire state are being prepared and will be included in the report to the general assembly.

## POOR BOGUS \$1 BILL

New Counterfeit Silver Certificate Is Branded as Miserable Imitation by Treasury Experts.

Washington, D. C.—"Sloppy work" is the verdict of the treasury department in announcing its opinion of a new counterfeit \$1 silver certificate that has made its appearance. The bill is of the issue of 1899 and besides being printed on one piece of onion-skin paper, makes no pretense of imitating the silk fiber that characterizes the genuine notes.

"The 13 stars," adds Chief Flynn of the secret service, "that appear on the genuine above the eagle on the face of the note are omitted in the counterfeit."

## MILITANTS ON WARPATH

Suffragists Smash All Windows Along Street Occupied by London Physicians.

London, England.—The doctors of London have been made the first victims of the vengeance of the militant suffragists, whose anger has been aroused by the decision of the home secretary to resume forcible feeding of hunger strikers.

A band of women Friday raided Harley-st in the west end of London, a district which is almost entirely occupied by the offices of medical specialists. The women smashed windows right and left all along the street.

## Nab Nine Bad Men.

New York City.—The police arrested nine men who later confessed to be leaders and active agents of the blackhand gang which has been responsible for the majority of the 167 bomb explosions in New York since Jan. 1 last. Two of the men were connected with a counterfeiting plot and have been turned over to Capt. Henry of the secret service.

The secret service agents believe they have in the two men arrested the leaders of one of the most daring counterfeiting bands.

## TIMOTHY L. WOODRUFF



Former Lieutenant Governor Woodruff of New York, who died recently, following a stroke of paralysis.

## HAS 'MIRROR BRAIN'

Four-Year-Old Lad Performs Astounding Feats.

Remarkable Child Is Able to Indicate Every Country on the Map and Name It Without Hesitation.

Detroit, Mich.—"The boy with the mirror brain" is what they call four-year-old George Herbert Van Vleet. His exceptional mental activity dates back to early babyhood.

At the age when the average youngster's vocabulary consists of a series of sounds that no one but a doting parent could by any stretch of the imagination construe as representing even "goo-goo," George was talking distinctly, repeating words that would stump many a grownup.

By the time he was 16 months old he astonished physicians who had been attracted by stories of his ability when such simple words as spondylotheraphy, polycotyledon, metapterygold, limnanthaceae rolled off his tongue as easily as though they contained but one syllable. Just turned four, there is not a word in the English language that having heard once he will not repeat with astonishing clearness of pronunciation.

He has never been taught to read. All letters look alike to him when they are coupled together, yet here is a feat sufficient to confound those who would attribute his powers to any training he may have received.

Take a map of the world, spread it out in front of him, arm him with a toothpick—all geniuses have their little eccentricities, and his consists of a partiality for a toothpick to be used as a pointer—and he will indicate every country on the map and name it without a second's hesitation. He knows the capitals of many of these and the chief cities as well.

One of his pastimes is sitting down with a geography and his toothpick and locating out-of-the-way lands that have at some time or other been pointed out to him.

When it comes to history there is scarcely a question of common knowledge that he is unable to answer. He can name all the presidents.

In the Van Vleet home is a phonograph, with probably 80 disc records. Take one of these, mention the piece on the obverse side and he will immediately tell you the title of the selection on the reverse, going through the entire list without faltering.

His familiarity with colors is no less astonishing, it being impossible to puzzle him in defining even the most delicate shades.

Every distinguishing mark along Woodward-av is familiar to him.

## BANKER IS ARRESTED

Man Under Indictment in Connection With Misappropriation of Funds Taken by Government Agents.

New York City.—Henry E. De Kay, under indictment in Providence, R. I., in connection with a misappropriation of funds of the Atlantic National bank of Providence, was arrested by department of justice agents in Yonkers, N. Y. Later he was arraigned before Commissioner Shields here. In default of \$20,000 bail he was committed to the Tombs.

De Kay and others under arrest are charged with aiding and abetting Edward P. Metcalf in an alleged misuse of funds while Metcalf was the bank's president. When arrested De Kay was at the home of Samuel Untermyer, lawyer. Before Commissioner Shields, De Kay denied participation in the alleged bank frauds, declaring he was in Mexico on the dates set forth in the indictment.

## Mothers Are Let Out.

New York City.—Three more teachers who have become mothers were suspended by the board of education, which holds maternity among instructors a cause for dismissal.

Dr. William H. Maxwell, superintendent of schools, is preparing a list of all teachers who have borne babies since Jan. 1, and action will be taken Oct. 22 on them as well as on the three now under suspension. One of the names of Dr. Maxwell's list is known to be that of Mrs. Katherine Edgell of Erasmus Hall high school.

## TAFT'S TITLE CLEAR

Roosevelt the Man of Trickery at Chicago.

His Efforts, for His Own Interests, to Out Delegates Regularly Chosen, Can Not Surely Have Been Forgotten.

It is not easy to follow the reasoning which interprets as a progressive victory—that is, a victory for the so-called Progressive party—the action of the New York Republicans in declaring for a new basis of representation for national conventions.

The Progressives did not originate the proposition. It has been in the minds of leading Republicans for years. Thomas C. Platt, M. S. Quay and Mark Hanna all favored it. They saw, as others did, that, with nothing to offer the presidential candidate on election day, the south had far too much to say in the choosing of the candidate. On that account, they urged on more than one occasion the reduction of southern representation in Republican conventions; and men who now call themselves Progressives gave them no support whatever.

That the proposition has more strength today than formerly is due almost wholly to the action of the Progressives last year in their efforts to tamper with the south's power in the Chicago convention in the interests of Mr. Roosevelt. The seats of delegates regularly chosen for Mr. Taft were contested upon the flimsiest pretenses, and strong influences exerted to substitute Roosevelt men. It was an industry, financed by the Roosevelt organization.

But it failed. It was so "raw"—so transparently repugnant to the code of fair dealing—that leading Roosevelt supporters on the national committee revolted. They would not have it; and, unable to secure the southern vote by fraud, Mr. Roosevelt was defeated for the Republican nomination.

Nor does the Progressive characterization of the southern states as "rotten boroughs" fit the case. In times past some southern delegates to Republican national conventions sold their votes for spot cash. But did no delegates from other sections—whether we consider Republican or Democratic conventions—ever sell their votes for promises of office? And, in morals strictly considered, what is the difference between the two transactions?

"Rotten" as the south may have been at other times, she was not "rotten" at Chicago last year, but, against much "rotten" temptation, stood firm for the instructions that had been given at the time her delegates were regularly chosen. And this fact entered into the assurance which Chairman Root gave to Mr. Taft in his speech of notification, that his title to the nomination was as clean as that of any candidate for the presidency the Republican party had ever presented to the country.

## Republican Progressives Fading Away

Last year Mr. Roosevelt received 145,000 votes in New Jersey. This year the two contesting candidates for the Progressive gubernatorial nomination received a total of less than 8,000 votes. It is true that under a court ruling which declared that no participant in the Democratic or Republican primaries last year could this year vote the Progressive ticket, thousands of would-be Progressive voters were disbarred, because last year, before the third party was formed, they voted as Republicans. At the same time, this fact does not wholly account for the disappearance of 137,000 votes. In many precincts in the city of Trenton, for instance, not one Progressive vote was cast and more than one editorial expression in the New Jersey newspapers is to the effect that the fight will be between Stokes and Fielder. It is also asserted that the Progressive party is rapidly vanishing as a political factor in the state.

## New Tariff Political Concoction.

So far, then, as the Democratic tariff being built on the lessons of experience and the advice of experts is concerned, it is further from being a scientific tariff than the one it is to supplant. It is a purely political concoction designed to redeem a platform pledge as a means of preserving party capital and intrenching the party in power. The test of time alone will tell whether, even from this point of view, it is to be a success or failure.

## Colonel Growing Conservative.

After noting that Colonel Roosevelt neither caught that huge mountain lion with his bare hands nor ate him raw, we were not greatly surprised to find that his pendulum has swung so far back toward conservatism that he refuses to discuss the Mexican situation on the mere ground that he doesn't know anything about it.—Columbus (O.) State Journal.

## No Hope for the Future.

Not even the dreamers among the Progressives can hope to capture the house in 1914. Recent elections have shown the party in crumbling. It might be possible to elect a few Progressives, but it is doubtful whether the present number of members of that party in the house will be augmented. Neither Perkins nor Flinn would have anything to gain in such a fight, and it can hardly be expected that they are going to make further forays into their fortunes just for the fun of the thing.

## PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION OF OHIO.

## SHORT BALLOT FOR STATE OFFICERS.

Be it resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, three-fifths of the members elected to each house concurring therein: Section 1. That, for the purpose of procuring a short ballot for county and township officers, there shall be submitted to the electors of this state, in the manner provided by law, on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, 1913, a proposal to amend sections 1, 2 and 18 of article III of the constitution to read as follows:

"Sec. 1. The executive department shall consist of a governor, lieutenant governor, secretary of state, auditor of state, treasurer of state and an attorney general. The governor or lieutenant governor shall be elected on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, by the electors of the state, and at the places of voting for members of the general assembly.

"Sec. 2. The governor and lieutenant governor shall hold their offices for two years. Their terms of office shall commence on the second Monday of January next after their election, and continue until their successors are elected and qualified.

"Sec. 18. The governor shall appoint the secretary of state, auditor of state, treasurer of state and attorney general, and shall have authority to remove any of said officials so appointed. Every officer holding office by election shall be elected for the full term for which he was elected and until his successor shall have been elected, appointed or qualified as provided by law.

"SECTION 2. At such election this amendment shall be placed on the official ballot in the manner prescribed by law as 'ARTICLE III, SECTIONS 1, 2 and 18—THE SHORT BALLOT FOR STATE OFFICERS,' or in other language sufficient to designate it clearly, and if a majority of the electors voting on the same shall adopt such amendment, sections 1, 2 and 18 hereinabove set forth shall on and after the first day of January, 1914, become and constitute the sections so amended of article III of the constitution of the state of Ohio and said original sections 1, 2 and 18 shall be repealed and annulled.

C. L. SWAIN, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Adopted April 18th, 1913.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, STATE OF OHIO, Office of the Secretary of State.

I, CHAS. H. GRAVES, Secretary of State of the State of Ohio, do hereby certify that the foregoing is an exemplified copy, carefully compared by me with the original rolls now on file in this office and in my official custody as Secretary of State and found to be true and correct, of a joint resolution, adopted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, on the 18th day of April, A. D. 1913, and filed in this office on the 30th day of April, A. D. 1913, entitled "Joint Resolution Proposing an Amendment to Sections 1, 2 and 18 of article III of the constitution of the State of Ohio, relative to the election of governor and other state officers."

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto subscribed my name, and affixed my official seal at the City of Columbus, Ohio, this 15th day of June, A. D. 1913.

CHAS. H. GRAVES, Secretary of State.

## AUTHORIZATION OF PUBLICATION.

Department of Public Printing of Ohio. Publication of the above proposed amendment to the Constitution of Ohio, under Section 3 of an act entitled, "An act relating to certain proposed amendments to the Constitution of Ohio and the publication thereof," passed by the General Assembly of Ohio, April 28, 1913, is authorized by the Department of Public Printing of the State of Ohio.

FRANK HARPER, Supervisor of Public Printing.

## PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION OF OHIO.

## SHORT BALLOT FOR COUNTY AND TOWNSHIP OFFICERS.

Be it resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, three-fifths of the members elected to each house concurring therein: Section 1. That, for the purpose of procuring a short ballot for county and township officers, there shall be submitted to the electors of this state, in the manner provided by law, on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, 1913, a proposal to repeal sections 3, 4 and 7 of article X of the constitution and to amend sections 1 and 2 of said article to read as follows:

"Sec. 1. Laws may be passed providing for the election or appointment and terms of all such county and township officers as may be necessary, which officers shall have such power of local taxation, for police purposes, as may be prescribed by law.

"Sec. 2. At such election this amendment shall be placed on the official ballot in the manner prescribed by law as 'ARTICLE X, SECTIONS 1 and 2—SHORT BALLOT FOR COUNTY AND TOWNSHIP OFFICERS,' or in other language sufficient to designate it clearly, and if a majority of the electors voting on the same shall adopt such amendment, sections 1 and 2 hereinabove set forth shall on and after the first day of January, 1914, become and constitute the sections so amended of article X of the constitution of the state of Ohio and said original sections 3, 4 and 7 of article X shall be repealed and annulled.

C. L. SWAIN, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Adopted April 18th, 1913.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, STATE OF OHIO, Office of the Secretary of State.

I, CHAS. H. GRAVES, Secretary of State of the State of Ohio, do hereby certify that the foregoing is an exemplified copy, carefully compared by me with the original rolls now on file in this office and in my official custody as Secretary of State and found to be true and correct, of a joint resolution, adopted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, on the 18th day of April, A. D. 1913, and filed in this office on the 30th day of April, A. D. 1913, entitled "Joint Resolution Proposing an Amendment to Article X of the Constitution of the State of Ohio, relative to county and township officers."

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto subscribed my name, and affixed my official seal at the City of Columbus, Ohio, this 15th day of June, A. D. 1913.

CHAS. H. GRAVES, Secretary of State.

## AUTHORIZATION OF PUBLICATION.

Department of Public Printing of Ohio. Publication of the above proposed amendment to the Constitution of Ohio, under Section 3 of an act entitled, "An act relating to certain proposed amendments to the Constitution of Ohio and the publication thereof," passed by the General Assembly of Ohio, April 28, 1913, is authorized by the Department of Public Printing of the State of Ohio.

FRANK HARPER, Supervisor of Public Printing.

## PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION OF OHIO.

## EXEMPTING PUBLIC BONDS FROM TAXATION.

Be it resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio: Section 1. A proposition shall be submitted to the electors of the state of Ohio, on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, 1913, to amend article XII of the constitution of the state of Ohio by the addition of section 12, to read as follows:

ARTICLE XII.

Finance and Taxation.

Sec. 12. Bonds of the state of Ohio and of any city, village, hamlet, county, road district or township in the state, and bonds issued in behalf of the public schools of Ohio and the means of instruction in connection therewith shall be exempt from taxation.

SECTION 2. That this amendment shall take effect and be in force from and after its adoption.

C. L. SWAIN, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Adopted April 18th, 1913.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, STATE OF OHIO, Office of the Secretary of State.

I, CHAS. H. GRAVES, Secretary of State of the State of Ohio, do hereby certify that the foregoing is an exemplified copy, carefully compared by me with the original rolls now on file in this office and in my official custody as Secretary of State and found to be true and correct, of a joint resolution, adopted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, on the 18th day of April, A. D. 1913, and filed in this office on the 30th day of April, A. D. 1913, entitled "Joint Resolution Proposing an Amendment to Article XII of the Constitution of the State of Ohio, relative to exempting public bonds from taxation."

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto subscribed my name, and affixed my official seal at the City of Columbus, Ohio, this 15th day of June, A. D. 1913.

CHAS. H. GRAVES, Secretary of State.

## AUTHORIZATION OF PUBLICATION.

Department of Public Printing of Ohio. Publication of the above proposed amendment to the Constitution of Ohio, under Section 3 of an act entitled, "An act relating to certain proposed amendments to the Constitution of Ohio and the publication thereof," passed by the General Assembly of Ohio, April 28, 1913, is authorized by the Department of Public Printing of the State of Ohio.

FRANK HARPER, Supervisor of Public Printing.

## This Space Is for Sale

at very reasonable rates. Why not use it to advertise your wares?

If you intend to have a sale get our prices

Sale Bills PRINTED

We are fixed for turning out work of this kind in double-quick time.

The Advertiser

is one in which the merchant himself has implicit faith—else he would not advertise it. You are safe in patronizing the merchants whose ads appear in this paper because their goods are up-to-date and never shopworn.

## PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION OF OHIO.

## EXEMPTING PUBLIC BONDS FROM TAXATION.

Be it resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio: Section 1. A proposition shall be submitted to the electors of the state of Ohio, on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, 1913, to amend article XII of the constitution of the state of Ohio by the addition of section 12, to read as follows:

ARTICLE XII.

Finance and Taxation.

Sec. 12. Bonds of the state of Ohio and of any city, village, hamlet, county, road district or township in the state, and bonds issued in behalf of the public schools of Ohio and the means of instruction in connection therewith shall be exempt from taxation.

SECTION 2. That this amendment shall take effect and be in force from and after its adoption.

C. L. SWAIN, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Adopted April 18th, 1913.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, STATE OF OHIO, Office of the Secretary of State.

I, CHAS. H. GRAVES, Secretary of State of the State of Ohio, do hereby certify that the foregoing is an exemplified copy, carefully compared by me with the original rolls now on file in this office and in my official custody as Secretary of State and found to be true and correct, of a joint resolution, adopted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, on the 18th day of April, A. D. 1913, and filed in this office on the 30th day of April, A. D. 1913, entitled "Joint Resolution Proposing an Amendment to Article XII of the Constitution of the State of Ohio, relative to exempting public bonds from taxation."

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto subscribed my name, and affixed my official seal at the City of Columbus, Ohio, this 15th day of June, A. D. 1913.

CHAS. H. GRAVES, Secretary of State.

## AUTHORIZATION OF PUBLICATION.

Department of Public Printing of Ohio. Publication of the above proposed amendment to the Constitution of Ohio, under Section 3 of an act entitled, "An act relating to certain proposed amendments to the Constitution of Ohio and the publication thereof," passed by the General Assembly of Ohio, April 28, 1913, is authorized by the Department of Public Printing of the State of Ohio.

FRANK HARPER, Supervisor of Public Printing.

## PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION OF OHIO.

## ELIGIBILITY OF WOMEN TO CERTAIN OFFICES.

Be it resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio: Three-fifths of the members elected to each house concurring therein: That for the purpose of procuring a short ballot for county and township officers, there shall be submitted to the electors of this state, in the manner provided by law, on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, 1913, a proposal to amend the constitution of the state by amending article XV, section 4, thereof so that it will read as follows:

Sec. 4. No person shall be elected or appointed to any office in this state unless possessed of the qualifications of an elector provided that women who are citizens may be appointed as members of boards of, or to positions in, those departments and institutions established by the state, and any official subdivision thereof involving the interests or care of women or children or both.

SECTION 2. At such election this amendment shall be placed on the official ballot in the manner prescribed by law as 'ARTICLE XV, SECTION 4—ELIGIBILITY OF WOMEN TO APPOINTMENT AS MEMBERS OF BOARDS OF, OR POSITIONS IN, DEPARTMENTS AND INSTITUTIONS AFFECTING OR Caring FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN,' or in other language sufficient to designate it clearly, and if a majority of the electors voting on the same shall adopt such amendment, section 4 hereinabove set forth shall on and after the first day of January, 1914, become and constitute the section so amended of article XV of the constitution of the state of Ohio and said original section 4 shall be repealed and annulled.

C. L. SWAIN, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Adopted April 18th, 1913.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, STATE OF OHIO, Office of the Secretary of State.

I, CHAS. H. GRAVES, Secretary of State of the State of Ohio, do hereby certify that the foregoing is an exemplified copy, carefully compared by me with the original rolls now on file in this office and in my official custody as Secretary of State and found to be true and correct, of a joint resolution, adopted by the General Assembly of the State